1	2	3
कर्नाटक	17.60	6.49
केरल	12.82	7.15
मध्य प्रदेश	16.89	5.87
महाराष्ट्र	54.23	13.82
मणिपुर	0.84	0.00
मेघालय	0.50	0.02
मिजोरम	0.75	0.00
नागालैंड	0.44	0.03
उड़ीसा	4.32	2.09
पंजाब	13.94	6.57
राजस्थान	13.33	7.57
सिक्किम	0.30	0.00
तमिलनाडु	26.53	14.05
त्रिपुरा	0.58	0.32
उत्तर प्रदेश	43.04	13.61
पश्चिम बंगाल	17.94	10.19
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		
अण्डेमान एवं निकोबार	0.10	0.13
चण्डीगढ़	1.62	0.79
दादर एवं नागर हवेली	0.06	0.02
दमन एवं दीयू	0.12	0.05
लक्षद्वीप	0.01	0.00
पाण्डीचेरी	0.61	0.43

LPG Distributorship in Andhra Pradesh

3332. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up L.P.G. distributorship at those places in Andhra Pradesh where population of more than 20,000 exists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the unemployed youth residing in such places would receive priority for the grant of such distributorship.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In addition to the locations pending from previous Marketing Plans, 102 LPG distributorships have been included in the LPG Marketing Plan 1996—98 for Andhra Pradesh. These include the locations in Andhra Pradesh having population of more than 20,000.

In the existing policy there is no specific provision for giving priority to unemployed youth in the allotment of dealership/distributorship. They can apply against eligible categories for allotment of dealerships/distributorships advertised under different categories. Under the Open category only the residents of the district concerned where the delership/distributorship is to be located are eligible to apply. In case of other categories, preference will be given to the residents of the district where the dealership/distributorship is to be located.

Fuel linkage for specified projects

3333. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have decided to give fuel linkages for specified projects other than Naphtha?

(b) whether it is also a fact that after freezing of naphtha from administered price mechanism, the power projects based on naphtha will be affected;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In accordance with the Government decision to allow generation of 12,000 MW of power through Independent Power Producers (IPPs) based on liquid fuels to overcome the acute shortage of power, about 9905 TMTPA of Naphta and 3214 TMTPA of FO/LSHS have been allocated for generation of about 10488 MW of power through IPPs. In addition to the above

620 TMTPA of Naphtha and 412 TMTPA of FO/LSHS have been allocated for generation of 806 MW of power through barge-mounted power plants.

In the meeting of the High Powered Board held on 1.7.1998, the following modifications in the Liquid Fuel Policy for Power Plants have been approved:—

(i) The existing ceiling capacities allocated to various States would apply only to Naphtha. This would be in addition to the FO/LSHS linkages already given.

(ii) States would, however, be free to contract for new power projects on FO beyond the existing linkages. Taking into account the environmental implications, it will be mandatory for such new FO based power plants beyond the existing linkages to use Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology, or any other technology that would bring sulphur content to within acceptable limits.

(iii) Already, LSHS is on OGL and this freedom would be extended for non-traditional fuels like condensate and orimulsion subject to actual user condition.

(iv) However, there would be no obligation for Oil PSUs to give fresh linkages for any new projects, except naptha based projects within a ceiling of 12000 MW and projects based on other fuels for which linkages have already been issued.

The modified policy enables State Governments to promote power plants on fuels other than Naphtha without any quantitative restriction.

(b) to (d) As the indigenous naphtha has already been committed to meet the demand of the existing and prospective customers to whom allocations have already been made, the requirement of liquid fuels for the IPPs would be met through imports.

Naphtha/LSHS have been decontrolled with effect from April 1, 1998. Hence, the prices of these products will now be as per market-determined pricing based on import parity prices plus storage, transportation and handling charges alongwith the margin of the company. This has not made any change in the pricing of naphtha for power, as, in accordance with the decisions already taken under liquid fuels policy and Model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), the prices of liquid fuels will consist of weighted average landed cost of imported product, import handling charge, infrastructure charge, service charge, guarantee charge and actual freight charge or notional freight charge (as applicable). Power projects are not likely to be affected by the decontrol of pricing of naphtha.

Loan-grant ratio of Central Plan assistance

3334. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central assistance for State plan consists of two components—70% loan and 30% grant;

(b) if so, when this formula was adopted;

(c) whether in the light of the outdated nature of this, Government will consider and urgently review the loan-grant ratio;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The central assistance for State Plans consists of loan and grant in the ratio of 70:30 for the NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES. This loan grant ratio is an integral part of the Gadgil Formula which is the basis for allocation of Central Assistance to States.